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E. ROSEWATER, Editor. THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, | s. s. George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Rec Pub lishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BRE for the week ending December 1, 1883 was as follows: Wednesday, Nov. 22 Wednesday, Nov. 28 Thursday, Nov. 29 Priday, Nov. 30 Saturday, Dec. 1,

Average GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. 18,637 Sworn to before me and subscribed iff my presence this lat day of December A. D. 1883, Seal N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska.

County of Douglas,
George R. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Research of the Bound of The Daily Ber for the month of November, 1887, bus 15,25 copies; for December, 1887, 15,641 copies; for January, 1888
15,26 copies; for February, 1889, 15,952 copies; for March, 1888, 19,659 copies; for April, 1888
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18,044 copies.

GEO, B. TZSCHUCK.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 7th day of November, 1888.

N. P. FEIL Notary Public.

If it was not altogether a fair election. it was decidedly a fair day.

THERE is said to be a corner in nails. Somebody should take the trust down a peg or two.

COME weal or woe, Omaha is safe so long as the woman suffragists have tied us to their apron strings.

THE way Jim Creighton's cohorts and Hugh Murphy's brigades worked the polls brought the flush to every honest man's face.

SOMETHING must have been the matter with Mr. Cleveland's Thanksgiving turkey. There is a taste of gall in his message.

THE bummers and repeaters crowded the polls from the time they were opened. That was part of the pian to keep lawabiding citizens from easting their votes.

THE state of New York has begun its formal prosecution of the sugar trust. Now let us see if New York honestly intends to punish the illegal combinations.

JAY GOULD gives warning that he will take a hand in the railroad war if an amicable settlement is not soon reached. There is evidently blood in

THE "golden gate special" not only marks an epoch and a triumph in western railroading, but it will undoubtedly revolutionize travel between the east and the west.

THE announcement that Mr. Blaine has decided to take up his residence in Washington, was to be expected. Mr. Blaine will undoubtedly figure prominently during the next four years.

IT is proposed to establish a naval militia for the United States by appropriate legislation through congress. This might prove a bonanza for Nebraska. A naval militia has been a long-felt want.

THE Washington wiseacres have taken the trouble to put up on the sign board a list of five senatorial candidates to dispute the Manderson suc cession. But then it must be remembered that Washington is fifteen hundred miles away from Nebraska.

HOWEVER satisfactory the transcontinental association may have arranged a schedule of freight rates from New York to the Pacific coast, an unjust discrimination was made against Omaha and Kansas City in favor of Chicago. The rates on packing house products from Missouri river points to the Pacific were fixed the same as from Chicago although these points are five hundred miles nearer California. On this ground the railroads of the west would be justified in refusing to abide by the schedule

THE annual report of the Iowa railway commission deprecates the fact that the rates and the efforts of the commission to serve the business interests of the state were dragged into the politics of Iowa. It is notorious that in the recent election the rates fixed by the commission were made the claim for the support or the rejection of candidates. This was due to the railroads, which made political capital out of the action of the board. A state railway commission in its nature cannot be a political or a partisan body. It is to all intent and purpose a Court of appeals, a board of aroitration, where the question of rates should be treated equitably and judicially for the protection of both the railroads and the shippers.

THE remarkable falling off in bank clearings for the week ending December 1 in Omaha as well as in the leading commercial centres of the country as compared with the corresponding week of last year is curiously explained. It is all due to the Thanksgiving holiday falling on the 20th of November while last year it occurred on the 24th. A glance at the clearing records of 1887 will show that for the week on which the Thanksgiving holiday occurred there was likewise a decrease as compared with the corresponding week of 1886. It would seem, therefore, that the suspension of business in general for one day out of six causes a considerable decrease in the volume of business for that week.

OUTLOOK FOR THE TERRITORIES. A convention representing the people of North Dakota will assemble at Jamestown to-day. The object is to take action for advancing the cause of statehold, and it is expected that the convention will express the sentiment of the people of North Dakota on the question of division. Indeed, there is nothing it may do more important than this, for there appears to be remarkable obtuseness on that point among eastern members of congress, republicans as well as democrats. It is said that they recall the vote of two years ago, when North Dakota gave a majority against division, and seem unwilling to be persuaded that the motives which dictated that opposition have since been eliminated. Hence the importance of a clear expression-by the Jamestown convention on the question of division, and no doubt is entertained as to what that expression will be. North Dakota is as heartily in favor of division and opposed to the democratic one-state scheme, if all trustworthy information is not at fault. as South Dakota. It is most important. however, for the moral effect upon congress and public opinion, that her people should make formal declaration of this fact, and this it is expected will be done by the Jamestown convention.

Meanwhile those in Washington most deeply interested in the question of the admission of the territories do not regard the outlook for anything being done this winter as at all promising. The situation is complicated. Springer's omnibus bill, providing for the admission of Dakota as a whole Washington Montana and New Mexico, is pending in the house. The bill of Senator Platt, to admit South and organize North Dakota, which was passed by the senate, is also in the house. Enabling acts for Washington, Montana and North Dakota are pending in the senate, the first named territory ahead and blocking progress by reason of the proposed annexation of the Idaho panhandle. Intelligent opinion is that the only one of these that has a ghost of a chance of becoming a law this winter is the omnibus, or four-state bill, with the Platt bill incorporated as an amendment.

So far as there has been any expression of democratic sentiment in Washington on the territorial question it is found to still favor the admission of Dakota as one state and the inclusion of New Mexico with the other territories which it is proposed to admit. Mr. Springer, the chairman of the house committee on territories, insists upon his programme, and as we noted some days ago Mr. Randall would enlarge it by including Utah. There is very little probability that the senate will consent to the admission of New Mexico, for while that territory has the necessary population. much of it is not of a character to be entrusted with statehood. Utah is of course out of the question, but it is not probable that the suggestion of Mr. Randall will be favorably regarded by even any considerable number of democrats. It is clear that so far as the party in control of the house is concerned political considerations are still potent in determining their attitude on this question, and if anything is done at the present session it will be brought about by concessions on the part of the senate The demand for concessions, however, may be greater than can be justly complied with.

It is expected that the James town convention will be productive of good results, and if it accomplish nothing more than to convince congress that the people of Dakota are in favor of division, it will be of great service. But there will need to be a greater pressure brought at Washington than can proceed from a single convention, and the suggestion that the territories named for admission send delegates to the national capital to act together in furthering their demand for statehood is worthy of serious consideration by the people of these territories. The agitation must be vigorously maintained. Meantime there are conditions preliminary to statehood which all these territories must comply with, and they should lose no time in doing so. Otherwise even an extra session of the next congress might avail them nothing.

THE TREASURY REPORT.

The most important statistics contained in the annual report of the secre tary of the treasury, which was laid before congress yesterday, were anticipated by the report of the treasurer of the United States and the synopsis embraced in the president's message. It may be worth while to repeat, however, that for the fiscal year 1888 the ordinary revenues of the government exceeded the ordinary expenditures to the amount, in round numbers, of one hundred and nineteen million dollars. Of this actual surplus eighty-three millions were applied to various purposes, including the purchase of bonds for the sinking fund, leaving a balance as surplus at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, of a fraction over thirty-six million dollars. The estimates for the current fiscal year contemplate a surplus applicable to the purchase of bonds of one hundred and four million dollars. With the present excess of revenue over expenditures maintained the government would be enabled to re deem in advance of maturity all of the four-and-a-half and four percent bonds outstanding, and make a saving to the treasury thereby, but the secretary shows that there would be a very considerable loss to the people. Moreover , a settled policy of maintaining excessive revenues to be applied to the purchase of bounds would necessarily tend to advance the premium, so that in the east the government would have to pay nearly the whole of the interest which will accrue upon the public debt. In the opinion of the secretary, which will be very generally acquiesced in, "to continue taxation with no other use for its proceeds than such an investment is a cruel waste of the people's money." Such a policy could

The secretary travels over the well trodden ground regarding a reduction of taxation, presenting nothing new

holders.

have the approval only of the bond-

either in the way of argument or fact. Respecting silver he repeats his recommendation of last year that congress shall fix the maximum of silver which shall belong to the government, and provide that when the amount was exceeded by five million dollars the purchase of silver bullion should cease until the amount owned by the government should be again reduced to the prescribed maximum, or by canceling United States notes to the amount of the excess over the maximum. The very small attention which this plan received when first suggested by the secretary of the treasury is not likely to be enlarged now, in view of the fact that the govment's ownership of silver was largely decreased during the past year, and the danger which Secretary Fairchild apprehends from a continuance of the present policy regarding silver appears to grow steadily less. There is no indication of a crisis resulting from a popular revolt against silver, as the secretary "ventures to predict." That idea may prevail in Wall street and the region influenced from there, but it will not be found elsewhere.

. There are some good recommendations in the report regarding a, reform of abuses in the customs service, and it would seem that congress might give attention to most of these without reference to future changes in the tariff schedule. Some of these abuses have existed for years, working injury both to the government and to honest importers, and the culpable neglect of congress to provide for their removal should not be continued. Congress at its last session made an appropriation to enable the secretary of the treasury to more efficiently enforce the immigration laws, and he believes that hereafter the landing of persons prohibited by the statute can be prevented. The inadequate enforcement of the laws has been the cause of much of the outery against immigration, and once they are properly enforced there will be little excuse for an anti-immigration movement. Other portions of the report relate to matters in which the general public has but little interest.

CHEAP BEEF. In spite of the assertions made by St. Louis cattlemen at the recent investigation it appears that the result of the Chicago manipulations has really been to cheapen meat to the consumer. Reports from eastern cities show that whilst there is a slight increase in tender loins and choice roasting joints there is a material decrease in the rates for the other parts of a beef. There had been, prior to the appointment of a congressional committee, many wild statements in many papers about the wrong done to the consumer all over the states by the unscrupulous ring that bought range beef cheap and sold it dear. The last half of the accusation is undoubtedly false. But it is possible that the other half is well founded. It is logical enough that a combination that has driven all other purchasers out of the field of competition would fix prices to suit itself, and would recoup itself for its fair dealing to the consumer by unfair treatment of the producer. There has been a tendency towards such a solution of the problem of getting rich fast without using the consideration of the public. It may well be that the price which the producer receives for his range beef affords him only a bare subsistance and leaves a margin of millions for the combine. Unfortunately in an era when there is a rage for low prices amounting almost to frenzy, such a system evokes an indignation on the part of the public, which is more than satisfied with the present state of things.

But we must remind our readers that any departure from justice cannot be winked at without subsequent suffering. Nemesis dogs the footsteps of an unjust public no less than of an unjust man. It is essential to the well-being of the great northwest, the true range country, that the profits of the range should be divided as widely as possible. We may see in the present condition of France the evils of a system which permits the concentration of wealth in a few hands. Money gained by the accumulation in a single hand of business that should have been shared among many is almost invariably abused, not used. It is used for investment and reinvestment, and each fresh outlay is not the conquest of wild lands, and the creation of new cities, but the adoption of processes by which articles can be produced at less cost, at the expense of labor. At present we point with pride to our colossal canning establishments, but if we understood them better we might view them with alarm. It is not just that Phil. Armour should squeeze millions out of the cattle men of the ranges, and it is not safe to allow him to do it. We may have to resort to the Athenian ovster shell some day.

EIGHT years ago California had a population of about eight hundred and sixtyfive thousand, while curiously enough Nebraska had a populatjon of about half that number. Basing the present population of California on the vote cast at the late presidential election, its people number one million three hundred thousand. The present population of Nebraska, instead of being six hundred and fifty thousand, one-half of California's, numbers one million one hundred thousand as estimated by the votes cast on November 6. This certainly would indicate that Nebraska has not only outstripped California in population during the past eight years, but is likely to pass the golden state within a very short time.

THE Humane society, which met last night, deserves encouragement. The theory upon which it was organized cannot be put into practice except by the co-operation of good citizens, and if not practical it can accomplish nothing.

A Jarring Sound.

"Grand Army democrats" and "Grand Army republicans," has a jarring sound They all wore the same uniform when they went to the front and when they came back They all followed the same flag and fought for the same union. Wouldn't it be better to sink politics and stick to the patriotic essentials upon which they all agreed?

STATE AND TERRITORY. Nebraska Dottings.

A new hotel has been opened at Union, Cass

Hog cholera is proving very fatal to pork-ers in the vicinity of Tobias. The officials of Dawes county have just

noved into the new court house.

A Nobraska City fool turned in a fire alarm Sunday morning and called out the department. He now languishes in the city jail. The verdict in the case of David Phillips, convicted at York of forgery, has been set aside by Judge Norval and a new trial granted.

The teacher of a district school in Lincoln ounty is in trouble with the superintendent ecause a dance was held in the school house the other night. se

Huffman, Bellwood's pedestrian, was los sight of after the first day of the big six-day-walk in New York, and is probably tramping

back to Nebraska by this time. The farmers in the vicinity of Tobias have subscribed \$4,000 to erect an elevator and handle their own grain. There are seventy five men in the new corporation. The new building for the feeble minded in-

stitution at Beatrice will be ready for occu-pancy in about two weeks, when forty more children will be received as mmates. From January 1 to November 25 the North Platte land office received 2.219 entries under the homestead, pre-emption and timber cul ture laws. During the same period the Sid-

ney office received 1,809 entries There is sadness in the Butts family at Kearney over the loss of a pet goat, wh has been appropriated by some villain with out the fear of the law before his eyes. goat's butts are much missed by the Butts

So many weddings are occurring at Greeley Center that the surplus of unmarried young people has been reduced to such a limit that a move is on foot among the mothers to keep their daughters in short dresses for the purpose of deception.

Jake Bonnum, a farmer living near Campsell, tried to burn Dick Stockton's house the other day because the latter's sister refused to marry him. Before setting fire to the house Bonnum attempted to shoot Miss Stockton, but failing to do so he skipped for parts unknown.

A peculiar accident accurred at Osceola Thanksgiving Day, which resulted in the death of a young lad. Monroe Stewart, living one mile south of town, had a large water tank up on edge repairing it, and having oc easion to step away from it for a moment to pick up some material, a suddengust of wind blew it over on his eldest son. Harry, a bright little boy four years old, killing him

A great time is reported from Salem, where Tom's Cabin" was produced one evening last week. Just at the point where Uncle Fom is on his death bed, and the beautiful tableau of little Eye is seen in the back ground under the glow of red fire, the 2x4, that supported the curtain, broke, and

the curtains and overhead business came down with a crash. A a piece of the scantling struck Uncle Tom on the head and brought nim suddenly to life, and Lawyer Marks rushed onto the stage with a pail of water, shouting fire. Topsy's apparel caught in the flames, and as the scene shifter tore her scanty clothing from her, the blushing audience observed that her skin was not black, and it was then that they felt the full force of the deception. lass Lincoln, a prominent, citizen, carried aza down a back fire escape, and John Hammons, the editor, was bearing away the Yankee spinster who had fainted, when a blood nound relieved him of the seat of his pants and his burden. It is said to be the best show ever given in Salem.

Hay brings \$2 a ton at Fort Dodge. Work has been commenced on a \$15,000

The state bank of Manning has been incororated with a capital stock of \$75,000. Farmers in the viginity of Grundy Center have shipped eighty-two carloads of potatoes

this fall. The Sheldon public schools are so crowded that a number of pupils outside of town have been refused admittance,

The Fort Madison iron works, covering an area of 100x400 feet, with much surrounding ground, are now in full blast. The farmers of Clay county have organized

the Farmers' Mutual Fire and Lightning In-surance Association of Clay county. Lizzie Bell, the colored girl who attempted to poison Mrs. C. W. Newton, of Keekuk, not long ago, so that she might marry her husband, C. W. Newton, has been arrested.

She is in fail in default of \$1,000 bail. A newly married couple in a small Iowa own were highly flattered at receiving a serenade from the village band, but felt just a trifle sore when the opening piece, "The Monkey Married the Baboon's Sister," was

The Great Northwest.

Tacoma, W. T., claims a population of Within sixty days, Rawlins, Wyo., will be lighted by electricity. The real estate men of Salt Lake City have

ormed an association. The bill for hay of one Reno, Nev., stocknan amounts to \$125 a day. Twenty-five Salvation Army soldiers hold

the fort at Leadville, Col. A Chinese dealer in Fresno, Cal., was sent to fail for eight days for plucking a live tur-

An incurable epidemic is raging among the horses in the neighborhood of Miles City, The outlook for stock interests in Wyo

ming this winter is reported to be very favri The San Diego Sun says that a diamond mine has been discovered in Los Angeles

county. The Oregon railway and navigation com oany's road bed is nearly completed to Mal-There is more demand in Laramie for real

estate to-day than for many months past, and prices are quite stiff, too. A year-old daughter of Hartly and Emma Sillars, of Fairview, San Pete county, Utah, accidentally fell into a swill barrel and was

drowned. The first conviction for vagrancy under the new order of the council at Phœnix, Arizona, resulted in a sentence of 300 days

n the chain gang. Richard Hamilton, an extensive cattle man at Fort Bridger, Wyo., died there recently, of consumption. He came to the territory in 1864 and was well known.

David Shirk has been indicted fpr murder by the grand jury of Grant county, Oregon. He killed James Ides in September, on acount of a disputed land claim.

Claim shanties around Akron, Col., are beng carried off bodily by thieves, and a numper of settlers have planted dynamite traps around their houses to blow up depredators. The most enterprising man in San Louis Obispo, Cal., is Ah Liouis, a Chinese mer-chant. He owns one brick block and is building another 50x50, to be used for stores.

The skeleton of an Indian was unearthed in a small Colorado town the other day, and the local paper announces that enough of the vertebra was found to make a lady's neck-

A well-dressed young man deliberately placed his head on the ratiroad track under a moving train at Weckes, Mont., the other day, and was instantly killed. The remains could not be identified?

The Portland Oregonian recently pur-chased the Review of Spokane Falls and sent Major George Barter, who has been con-nected with several California papers, to take charge. Barter has none insune. He fancies he owns £140,000,000 in England. P. H. Winston, the editor (formerly receiver of the land office at Lewiston, Idaho), has also re-

A cow was slaughtered at Santa Rosa, Cal., recently, whose stomach held the following foreign substances: Seven ten-penny nails, four brass-headed nails, a scrap of sole eather, several carpet-tacks, two hair pins, the handle of a tin cup, a suspender buckle and a silver half-dollar. The weight of the metallic contents of the stomach was seven

> The Difference. Binghampton Republican.

Bobby-"Pa, what's the difference bot ween campaign fund and a corruption fund !" rather-"There's a mighty big difference. A campaign fund is what our party spends, and a corruption fund is what the other

LANHAM AND HIS CONTRACT.

Work and Materials Required in Laying Out the Capitol Grounds.

TEXT OF THE SPECIFICATIONS.

How the Plans of the Architect Are Being Executed By the Con-

tractor - Lincoln News

and Gossip.

LINCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMAHA BER,) 1029 P STREET, LINCOLN, Dec. 4.

The following are the specifications of work and materials required in the laying out of the grounds and building terrace, etc. of the state house of Lincoln, Neb., according to the plans made by William H. Wilcox. architect, and subject to his superintend-

The grounds to be taken in their present condition. All grades and grading, all digging and filling to be done to make all portions suit perfectly the drawings and to conform to the levels shown thereon. Carefully and properly remove all trees in the way of the contemplated improvements and replant properly the trees so removed, at such points as shall be required by the ar-No trees to be left standing with three feet of any walk or driveway. All trees removed to be headed in and trimmed before removal, and all roots of same to be well preserved and carefully disengaged During the transplanting and after properly filling in the soil around each, the tree so removed to be well watered, the soil being covered with straw for a mulch. Carefully scrape or remove the soil from such portions of the grounds designated by the architect as may be necessary to form the terraces, if not sufficient amount can be contractor to bring in black soil from beyond the premises. Where the soil is removed from within the premises, the whole to be carefully and properly graded, deeply spaded, raked leveled and seeded with best blue grass seed, and then rolled, same from such portions as are marked "lawn" on ter-

Sodding-Ali the slopes of the terraces to be properly sodded with good blue grass sod, at least three inches thick, laid firm and true. Sod along each driveway the entire length, close up to the curbs with sod as above described, said sodding not to be less than twenty-four inches wide and three

nches thick. Rubble work-The walls of the terraces be built of good building stone with sufficiency of headers, laid up in cement and lime mortar, in such proportions as the ar-chitect shall determine the whole of the work to be done in the most workmanlike manner. and commenced upon footing courses, shown upon drawings. Do all excavating required for this work as per drawings. The walls to be batter on the outside and the top of the wall covered with a layer of Portland cement three-fourths thic perfectly level to receive the balustrading,

Cut Stone—All the balustrading, copings, pedestals, block, butresses, etc., to be of limestone corresponding with the cut stone of the state house (except where marked gray granite) and to be cut with the carvings, mouldings, etc., as shown upon drawings, all steps of red sandstone, all stone work to be free of all blemisnes whatever and thoroughly pointed up and cleaned down at completion, all to be rubbed work except where otherwise marked upon details. Thoroughly dowel and anchor all cut stone work in best manner, and do all block jointing and fitting required by the architect; cut in neat and clean manner channels to re ceive the rubble work and cut stone work of terraces, the cutting to be at least six inches deep. The steps to terraces to be scribed or let into the buttresses at each end. All steps to have rounded edges. Posts and fenders, where marked "gray granite," to be best granite, subject to approval of the

architect. Pavements-The pavements of terraces and all walks throughout, both inside the grounds and all around the outside on the grounds and all around the outside on the four streets, to be of rubbed red sandstone 2½ inches thick and laid in squares of 24x24 inches upon foundation of 6 inches clean, coarse sand. After the filling has been well coarse sand. After the filling has been well rammed solid up to the level of top of rubble walls of terraces, then the same to have above course of six inches of sand before the payement is laid. After the payement blocks of stone are laid perfectly true and level; then the whole to be run with liquid Portland cement, well worked into all joints and then the entire surface covered with planking and kept for three days upon all pavements, after removal of planking the surface cement to be cleaned off and all the stonework thoroughly rubbed and cleaned and joints rubbed down even. Do all cutting and back jointed to fit steps, balustrading blocks, pedestals, etc. Whenever red sand stone is called for it is to be Colorado sand stone or other stone, which, in the opinion of

the architect, is equally as good.

Curbing—Dig for all curbing and properly set the same, all curbing to be in long lengths and cut to suit curves, to be rubbed on both sides and on top, the top to have rounded edges, to be as per dedeep and laid upon six inches of sand, as de scribed above, and well rammed on each side in sand. This curbing to be of red sandstone, to show four inches above pavements Driveways—Dig out the necessary depth and entire width of all driveways, and grade off all to correspond with drawings; then fill in for the depth of twenty inches with large, broken stone, laid close together, and work in sand between them, and on this work fill in with small, broken stone to the lepth of twenty-four inches and thoroughly roll with a heavy steam roller until the whole mass is thoroughly compactgand firm; then cover the whole with small pieces of red sandstone, limestone and sand to the depth of eight inches, crushed into place by steam roller, until a perfectly macadani roadway is obtained. Round of the surface uniformly, making the crown of he road six inches above the sides at the curbing.

Sewer-Excavate for sewer from building to main city sewer in K street to be the pro-per depth and grade. Properly connect with sewer of main center part of state house, and also main city sewer in K street, furnish and properly lay a vitrified earthen pipe ewer 12 inches inside diameter with socket points with trap at building line on with a man hole to get at the trap for cleanng. Lay the pipe the entire length, upon a two-meh plank at uniform and regula and caulk all points with oakum and Portland cement. Put quarter and eighth bend so that there shall be an easy flow for sewer age. All connections to be made by reduci-ble joints and all done in the most work-manlike manner. After laying the sewer, the ground to be well rammed around the All connections to be made by reducsewer and the opening firmly filled, and cov The ered with sod and grass seed. cesspools to be disconnected from the building and then filled up firmly after the sewe onnection is made

Note—Contractors will state in their bids for the above work the additional price if the roadways are laid with "Bois de-are" blocks, eight inches deen, thoroughly kyainsed or preosoted after the sap is expelled, and then aid upon cement concrete eighteen inches thick, and formed to suit curve of roadway

It will be seen by the foregoing specifications that the work contemplated by the architect and superintendent, Mr. Wilcox, on he Capitol grounds was not only to be dura-de but of almost perfect fluish and beauty. Basing judgment upon the estimates allowed w the board of public lands and buildings. some \$13,000, the work done ought to furnish a clear idea of what it will be when finished. a fact a good share of the work ought to be In fact a good share of the work dugit to do in hished now, and the indications are that it is so considered by the contractor. To those who have seen the work done it is only necessary to call attention to the specifications. To such discrepancies not only become apparent but glaring. The distinction is about as great as the log barn of the past and the frame barn of the present. It would seem from the specifications that chiseled work was contemplated by the architect and that the state had contracted for a class o work equal in symmetry, finish and beauty to any in the land, But an orderity mechanic with a lack knife, hammer and crowbar would hardly submit a piece of work that would compare less favorably than that done on the grounds by Mr. Lanham and his worksaid one of the state of 'I confess," ficials to day, that there is no comparison between the specifications and the work done, but the work is durable if not hand-

some." It might be added so is the masonry on the state penitentiary. But that class of work is hardly wanted on the grounds upon which rests the building that taxes the state's greatest pride. A bride might look well dressed in a cost of mail, but it look well dressed in a cost of mail, but it would be because she possessed natural at tractions-a pretty face and handsome eyes. Still a homely person can be so dressed as to improve his looks, and so it would seem the great St. Paul architect thought when he prepared the plans for the garments of his fort-like looking building, called the state house. His work from beginning to end is a magnificent botch. But the work is durable. Aye, that's the rub.

Aye, that's the rub.
This fact furnishes a guise for its accept-

ance when accepted, and upon the grounds that it is worth all that the state paid for it. But the fact remains that there were compound tent and intelligent bids put in for the con-tract, and that the state could have had a fine, as well as a durable, piece of work on the capitol grounds. But one says: "Lan-ham is putting in a better class of stone than the specifications call for." Another re-torts: "If better stone he pays a better price for it-proof that his judgment is even poorer than his intelligence, when he put in the bid that secured the contract. Intelli gent contractors don't do business this way The fact of the matter is Lanham bought the stone he uses pecause he could get it for the least money. Stone that can be dressed comes from the quarry in a softer condition, true, but its gets harder, and under the burning rays of the sun, or after expesure to the air, its gets as hard as the stone Lanham has used in his contract. Lanham saw that he was stuck soon after he took the contract, and, naturally, he seeks to get out the best way he can. It is a mystery to me that the board of public lands and buildings would allow Wilcox's estimates on Lanham's work with the specifications before them. Why, there isn't a dressed piece of stone in the whole There isn't a curved corner piece of work. There isn't a curved con There isn't a thing in common with specifications. That board has handled the tate's money as though they had a right to

None of the work has been rolled. The last layer of stone has been put on the driveway. This will be crushed with the steam roller. But what be done with the layer underneath? too, was to have been rolled and thoroughly macadamized. But the whole batch o work can be dissected in this way and i will be found wanting in every with one exception—it will last. The and terraces have been built of red Colorado sandstone. This concludes The Bee's pose of Lanham's niggardly work. fact, however, ought not to be lost sight of that Mr. Wilcox, the architect and superintendent, has permitted to go on without pro test, and has sent in estimates, allowed by the board, and he is consequently more deeply in the mire than Lanham is in the mud. The work is to cost the state \$ Over \$43,000 of this sum has been paid. 24x24 blocks of stone are uneven. The range from 1% to 4 inches in thickness. blade of a pen knife can be thrust through the Portland cement almost anywhere. Some of the joints are close together, others from of to 1% inches apart. The curbing square and should have round edges. these, with other facts given in prior letters, make the chain complete. The money brought by the sale of lots, dedicated to beautifying the state house grounds by an act of the legislature two years ago, is going into a class of work that the state never con tracted for. Where does the blame lie Wilcox, of St. Paul, Minn., is the architect and superintendent, John Lanhan is the contractor and the board of public lands and buildings is and has been the paymaster.

SUPREME COURT NEWS. The following are the late cases filed for caring before the supreme court: William Stark vs Bellamy Brothers; error from Gosper county.

Frank Seaman vs Jacob B. Brummitt; rror from Gosper county. Richardson county vs M. W. Mussieman; error from Richardson county County of Richardson vs Henry C. Smith; error from Richardson county. Harrison F. Cook vs The City of Beatrice et al.; error from Gage county.

THE ROCK ISLAND. There have been rumors for some time past that the Rock Island would enter Lincoin the coming season, and the indications are strong reality. Indeed, there are some evidence: that go to prove that the road means business. A short time ago one of the abstractors of this city was engaged to furnish abstracts of title to some seventy-five or eighty pieces of Lincoln real estate. The gentleman refused to give the location of the land or tell for whom the abstracts were to be prepared, but from another source it has been learned that they Besides, no other road is so apt to build into incoln at this time. The land for which the abstracts are wanted are favorably ic cated for an entering line and grounds. The land is also located at the point thought to be the most favorable for the Rock Island to enter the city. From the evidences at hand there are good reasons for the citizens of the city to anticipate the coming of this road during the next year. This give Lincoln another boom that will rival that of a year ago.

PESTIVAL OF CHANUKA.

The Jewish citizens of Lincoln celebrated the festival of Chanuka at Carr's hall last evening. Rabbi Dunia, according to the rites of the orthodox Jewish church, conducted the services, and they were beautiful indeed. One of the most attractive parts of the service was a procession of fifty children, each carrying a banner upon which was inscribed the name of the festival, surmounting which was a cross upon which were eight lighted candles. A chorus of fifty voices, led by the rabbi, sang an appropriate hymn while the procession marched around the hall. At the conclusion of the ceremonies all sat down to enjoy a banquet that had been spread for the occasion. Fully 150 persons enjoyed the re-oust. Wine and other refreshments were iberally served. The evening was one of the most pleasant ever passed by Jewish cir cles in this city. The festival was en in every sense that the word implies.

ADAMS VS. THE BURLINGTON.

It will be remembered that during the early part of last summer the town of Adams, Gage county, entered a complaint against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Rallroad company before the state board of transportation, charging that the road was unsafe for the transmission of trains near that place that there were a number of broken ties, the ends lapped down, and that safe crossing were needed. After hearing the cause the board decided that the charge that the road was unsafe was untrue, but that the claim for crossings was just. But a compromise was agreed upon, the railroad company con senting to put in a crossing on Third street in the village. Not fulfilling the agreement within the time agreed upon, the board is-sued a peremptory order that it be done. On last Friday the road commenced putting in the crossing as per instruction. It seems that this does not meet the mind of the citizens of the place, and B. F. Moore, one of the commissioners of Gage county, again comes before the board, claiming that Nelson Adams, the gentieman who filed the first complaint, had no right to consent to a compromise, and that the crossing going in injures the town rather than benefits it. The complaint just filed before the board alleges that the town has graded Elm street, running east and west to where the road crosses the street, and that the road intersects and atops travel each way, and that the road re-fuses to put in a crossing over and along the street; that Elm intersects Fifth at about the point where the road crosses Elm; that the point where the road crosses and repass on the street, which is a public thoroughfare, requires a crossing over the track where Elm street crosses the road, and that this would necessarily make a crossing for travel passing along and over the road on Fifth street. The complainant further alleges that the exigencies of travel demand that crossings over the road on both streets are a public necessity, and prays that the board will order the road to put them in without needless delay. Service of com-plaint has been duly made upon the Burling-ton, and the cause will be heard as soon as it can be arranged for. NEW NOTABLES PUBLIC.

New Notaries Public as follows were commissioned by the governor to-day:
Lodowick F. Crofoot, Omaha, Douglas county; Royal F. Drake, Humphrey, Platte county; Anthony Johnson, Omaha, Douglas county; Jerome L. Beard, Grant, Perkins county; J. F. Forris, Lincoln, Lancaster.

county: J. E. Ferris, Lincoln, county; Charles Kaufman, Omaha, Deuglas county.

> The Henry George Idea. Springfield Republican,

More than 1,500 names, which include leading business men of Minneapolis, have been secured in that city to a petition to the legislature for the submission of a land-tax amendment of the constitution to the people.

A strong league has been formed which is spreading the Henry George agustion over the state.

Not to Be Expected.

There is not a little talk indulged in of late as to the action of congress during its coming session concerning the appeal of the interstate commerce act. No such action, however, can with reason be calculated upon. Indeed, it may be regarded as protty corthat the present congress is as fairly committed to the support of this law as was its predecessor, which enacted the statute,

A Silly Idea.

Chicago Herald. One of the silliest suggestions that has emanated from the exultant managers of the president-elect is that women take part in the parade which is to be one of the features of the inauguration ceremony. The idea is to form what is called "the ladles' battallion," and, strange as it may seem, it meets with favor. Colorado promises to furnish 500 women, and most of the other republican states are expected to send female contin gents. There are places where women show to much better advantage than in political processions. To tramp the streets of Washngton with the mob that will collect there March 4 would be a decidedly unwomanly proceeding, and there ought to be sufficient masculine authority and good sense to provent it.

A Lively Fight Over the Name. Chicago Herald.

The territory of Dakota is certain to come nto the union, but whether it will be allowed o name the two states into which it will be divided is doubtful. It is to be cut in two atitudinally, and the people desire to call the sections respectively North and South Dakota. But outsiders object to these titles, although North and South Carolina get along very well, and are distinguished for the genial relations existing between their two governors, and wish to call the south state Dakota and the other Lincoln. A lively fight is likely to occur over this point, the Dakotans claiming the right to name themselves and the people of the north half of the territory contending that the name Dakota, when applied to wheat, has a market value which they would lose were it charged to Lincoln.

Abolish the Car Lamp. New York Commercial-Advertiser.

The burning of railroad trains with the consequent loss of life during the last few cars seems to have pretty thoroughly awakened the people of the whole country to the necessity for some safer method of heating coaches than by fires within them. The Empire state was the first to take hold of the question in a practical way, and, from present appearances, its good example is soon to be followed by others. The railroad commissioners of Vermont have recommended the enactment of a similar law, while Minnenesota and other states are coming into line.

While this may be considered a long step forward in the effort to make railway travelling safe and comfortable, is there not just as much danger of fire from kerosene oil, in case of a wreck! If a car is thrown from the track is there not an almost absolute certainty of fire when there are five or six burning lamps in it filled with such a dangerous substance to be spread over the interior of the car? A movement for reform in this direction by the railroad commissioners and legislature is the next thing in order.

WANTS A GO AT CHARLEY. Patsy Cardiff Says He is Laying For

the British Boxer. MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 4 .- | Special Telegrain o THE BEE. |- When Charley-Mitchell was in Minneapolis two years ago he met Patsy Cardiff in a glove contest and failed to "do" the Minneapolis man as easily as he intended. When leaving he remarked that the next time he came here he would whip "that d-d Irishman." Mitchell and Kilrain will probably appear here this winter.

Cardiff was asked his opinion of Mitchell. "When Charley Mitchell comes to Minneapplies, if he comes at all, I propose to have a little interview with him." said Patsy Cardiff to-day. "I have little respect for the Kilrain-Mitchell exhibitions, I prefer witness ing a contest between pugilists when they are in dead carnest. But what I want to say is that when Charley Mitchell was here before he made the declaration that if he ever came here again he would whip me. Now I don't think that any Charley Mitchell can whip me, and I am only too anxious to face him once more in the square ring. Mitchell is a good boxer and a hard hitter, but he is

too light to inflict punishment.' No Christmas Table

should be without a bottle of Angostura Bitters, the world renowned appetizer of exquisite flavor. Beware of counter-

A Suggestion to Harrison. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4.—The executive committee of the state board of trade to-day

adopted a memorial address to General Har

ison, asking him to select one member of

HOW I SUFFERED

his cabinet from the Pacific coast.

Seventeen years from a Skin Discare. Could not walk or dress myself. A mass of disease from head to foot-Cured in eight weeks by the Cuti-

mass of disease from head to foot. Cured in eight weeks by the Cuticural Remedies.

At the age of three months a rash (which afterwards proved to be eczema or sait rheum) made its appearance on my face. A physician was called. He said teething was the cause; he prescribed some cooling medicine, but the sores spread to my ears and head. Another M. D. was called. He professed to know all about the case, called it king's Evil, 'and prescribed gunpowder, brimstone, and lard mixed into a salve; but the disease continued. They could not do anything with it. Another prescribed borax, water, and flour; another, linseed poulities. None of them did me any good at all, but made me worse. The disease continued unabated; it spread to my arms and legs, till i was laid up entirely, and from continually sitting on the float on a pillow my limbs contracted so that I lost all control of them, and was utterly helpless. My mother would have to lift me out and mo bed. I could get around the house on my hands and feet, but I could not get my clothes on at all, and had to wear a sort of dressing gown. My hart had all matted down or failen off, and my head, face, and ears wore one scab, and I had to have a towel on my head all the time in the summer to keep the files off. My parents consulted a prominent physician and surgeon here in Chicago, the other physician she for mentioned were of Dundas and Hamilton, canada.) He said he could do nothing for me, the wasted to cut the sinews of my legs, so that could wak; but I would have no control of hem.

The disease continued in this manner until I

hem.
The disease continued in this manner until I was seventeen years old, and one day in January 1879, I read an account in the Tribute, of your formout a REMEDIES. It described my case so exactly that I thought, as a last resort, to give them a trial.

When I first applied them I was all raw and bleeding, from scratching myself, but I went asterp atmost immediately, something I nad not done for years, the effect was so scothing.
In about two weeks I could stand straight, but not walk, I was so weak, but my sores were nearly well. As near as I can judge the Curicura Remetries cared me in about six to eight weeks, and up to this date it, c from January, 1873, to January, 1870 I have not been sick in any way, or have had the least signs of the disease reappearing onme. W. J. McDONALD, 3077 Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill., June 3), 37.
Sold everywhere. Price, Curicura, 56c; Soap, 26c; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER BRIGGS of Thow to Cure Skin Diseases. The disease continued in this manner until I

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped and



KIDNEY and all urmary troubles easily quick-miles. Several cases cured in seven days. Sold \$1.50 per box, all druggists, or by mail from lo-cuts Mfg. Co. 110 WBRS St. N. F. Full Directions